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mastery over Caesar's way of saying things to enable him to read with little difficulty the required Caesar from a regular edition" (Preface, p. v). "Out of the Caesarian briarpatch"—this were "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Yet in spite of the prophecy of "little difficulty" there will always be briars in this Gallic field. Still this endeavor to clear it is attractive and always will be.

The value of the book consists in the fact that there is an endeavor made to remove the difficulties of a given portion of text by a previous study of constructions and idioms found therein. While this is recognized as good teaching, it is not as common teaching as theory would suggest. From the unknown to the unknown is what is frequently tried.

A vocabulary of three hundred words is assumed as already acquired and then, each lesson consists of vocabulary, idioms, subjects for study and review, and simple sentences from the text to be read on the second day. In this way this briarpatch is to be cleared. The plan is good. It will help many a teacher who does not know how and will serve to direct the student along a line of less resistance. The illustrations are excellent and are a feature of the book.

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Griechisches Elementarbuch. VON KARL SCHENKL. Im Anschlusse an die fünfundzwanzigste Auflage der griechischen Schulgrammatik von Curtius- v. Hartel. Bearbeitet von HEINRICH SCHENKL UND FLORIAN WEIGEL. Zwanzigste Auflage. Wien: F. Tempsky, 1906. Pp. 240. K. 2 h. 85.

This book for beginners in Greek is composed on the thorough and generous plan characteristic of German instruction. As noted on the title-page, the Greek grammar is an indispensable accompaniment. The principal emphasis is of course laid on the paradigms, and for these the student is referred to the grammar. From the beginning they are introduced in orderly method: *ā*-declension (complete), *o*-declension (complete), consonant declension, and so on, following the arrangement of the grammar. Abundant practice in reading and writing Greek is provided; even the earliest exercises contain complete sentences—frequently, moral sentiments and aphorisms good for the youthful mind. Assembled in the latter part of the book are ample notes, which also provide a few paradigms of verbs in advance of the more formal study of the verb. The book introduces the student to Attic Greek, but to no author exclusively; its broad scope fits well into a programme which gives to Greek a much larger amount of time than the subject receives in American schools.

The longer reading selections, which are early and frequently introduced, are varied and extensive. They are taken from the works of several Greek writers, and are adapted in language and construction for the use of beginners.

Aesop is not neglected. From Xenophon the selections are considerable (*Anabasis*, *Cyropaedeia*, *Oeconomicus*). The romantic story of Pantheia and Abradatas is skilfully excerpted from the *Cyropaedeia*. There is the traditional "Poetischer Anhang" (two pages only).

The vocabulary at the end of the book, which may be regarded as an index of the variety of the reading exercises, contains over twenty-five hundred words.

Greek composition receives generous attention throughout; and for special practice in Greek syntax, after the forms are mastered, the book contains fourteen pages of German to be turned into Greek. Here the principles of syntax are taken up in the order of the sections of the grammar, except that the syntax of the verb is placed before the cases and prepositions.

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